Tomorrow==Last Chance==

\$11.85 Men's Suits==

\$2.85 Children's Suits.

We've given you many a big bargain-but never any to equal these this early in the season. Practically "clearance" prices at the start of the season-just when you need new summer clothes.

The men's suits are our regular \$15, \$16.50 and \$18 qualities-taken from our regular

The fit is perfect—the styles new and up to date-your choice is from as select an assortment as if you were paying full price instead of

The children's suits are grades that regularly sell up to \$4.50—our own regular stock. Among them are Russian blouse—sailor blouse-vestie and double-breasted suits.

Until tomorrow night you may choose at

Cor. 7th and E Sts.

S. KANN, SONS & CO. | S. KANN, SONS & CO.



Mme. Yale's Lecture.

'Mme. Yale's lecture Tuesday at the National Theater marks an important epoch in the history of this remarkable woman, who has done so much for woman's emancipation and the uplifting of the whole human

Mme. Yale's Discoveries.

Mme. Yale frankly told the ladies that her discoveries would certainly do all for them in the way of creating health and beauty that could be 'esired. Her own remarkable appearance gave absolute assurance o, this promise.

Mme. Yale's Complexion Cream FREE THIS WEEK.

We are giving a good size jar of Mme. Yale's celebrated "Almond Blossom Complexion Cream" FREE this week with any purchase of Mme. Yale's one dollar articles selling for 79c. and 83c. Mme. Yale's Complexion Cream is one of her most valuable discoveries; it keeps the skin in perfect condition. It is the very best preparation in the world for general toilet use and massage purposes. This offer holds good all of

Mme. Yale's Beauty Culture List. OUR PRICES:

The Mme. Yale Remedies Do What They Are Made to Do

and do 't promptly, beneficially and We sell all the Mme. Yale reme					
	Her	Our		Her	Our
	Price.	Price.			
Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic, Restores the			Mme. Yale's Magical Secret, for Soft-	Frice.	Price.
Hair and Stops it From Falling Out.	\$1.00	\$6.79	ening Water		\$1.30
Mme. Yale's Hair Cleanser, for Sham-	******	*****	Mme. Yale's Great Scott, large	5.00	4.25
pooling	1.00	.83	Mme. Yale's Great Scott, small		100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Mme. Yale's Fruitcura (for Female	1.00	·cu			.83
	1 00	65	Mme. Yale's Jack Rose Leaves, Liquid		1272
	1.00	.83	Rouge	1.00	.83
Mme. Yale's La Freckla, for Freckles.	1.00	.83	Mme. Yale's Jack Rose Buds, Lip		
Mme. Yale's Skin Food, small, for			Salve	1.00	.83
Wrinkles		1.30	Mme. Yale's Face Enamel, White and	1	
Mme. Yale's Skin Food, large	3.00	2.45	Pink	1.50	1.30
Mme. Yale's Bust Food, small, for			Mme. Yale's Eyebrow Penells	.25	.21
Developing Neck, Bust and Arms	1.50	1.30	Mme. Yale's Fertilizer, for Constipa-		
Mme. Yale's Bust Food, large	3.00	2.45	tion		1.30
Mme. Yale's Complexion Face Powder.			Mme. Yale's Mole and Wart Extractor.		
Three shades-Pink, White, Brunette	.50	.42	Inree	2 00	2.45
Mme. Yale's Complexion Soap			Mme. Yale's Mole and Wart Extractor,		20
Mme. Yale's Complexion Bleach, for			small	1.00	
Moth Patches and Liver Spots	2.00	1.85	Mme. Yale's Lily Skin Whitener Mme. Yale's Skin Refiner	1.00	
Mme. Yale's Complexion Cream for	2.00	1.00	Mme. Yale's Complexion Brush	1.00	.83
	1.00	.53	Mme. Yale's Antiseptic	1.00	
Softening and Refining the Skin	1.00	.00	Mme. Yale's Digestive Tablets, for in-		.00
Mme. Yale's Eyelash Grower, Promot-			digestion., etc., large size	1.00	.83
ing Growth of the Eyebrows and			Mme. Yale's Digestive Tablets, for in-		1,000
Lashes	1.00	.83	Mme. Yale's Complexion Tablets, large	.50	.42
Mme. Yale's Special Lotion, Pimple			size	1.00	.83
Cure	1.00	.83	Mme. Yale's Complexion Tablets, small	1.00	.00
Mme. Yale's Special Ointment, Black-			size	.50	.42
head Oure	1.00	.83	Mme. Yale's Fertilizer Tablets, large		
Mme. Yale's Blood Tonic, Purifying			size	1.00	-83
the Blood	1.00	.83	Mme. Yale's Fertilizer Tablets, small		
Mme. Yale's Hand Whitener, Makes			Mme. Yale's Corn Cure	.50	
the Hands Soft, Delicate and White.		.83		.50	
Mme. Yale's Elixir of Beauty, Skin		.03	Mme. Yale's Curling Fluid	.50	
Tonic		60	Mme. Yale's Capa Derma	2 00	1.59
Avan	1.00	.83	Mme. Yale's Blush of Youth	8.00	2.49
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MADAME YALE'S HEAD ASSISTANT FROM THE YALE TEMPLE OF BEAUTY, CHICAGO.

Will be in attendance all this week at the Special Yale Department at S. Kann, Sons & Co. Ladies may consult with her free of charge,

Alleged In awful Sale of Liquor.

The trial of Thomas B. Le Cuyer and Henry A. Lehman, who, it is stated, are postponement until a date to be fixed, which was granted by Judge Kimball. Henry A. Lehman, who, it is stated, are proprietors of what was formerly the Owen House, now the Columbia Hotel, and who are charged with selling liquor on Sunday, November 4, 1900, which was begun in the Police Court before Judge Kimball and a jury Wednesday was resumed yesterday. The jury late yesterday after-noon reported a disagreement. Mr. Le Cuyer was not in court during the trial. Immediately after the jury retired Mr. Lehman was arraigned on a similar charge, the alleged offense being on another occa-sion than that cited in the trial yesterday. Le Cuyer was also named as co-defendant. Mr. Forrest of counsel for defense at once filed an affidavit stating that Mr. Le Cuyer was out of the jurisdiction of the court, being in Cincinnati, Ohio, and that he will not return until Monday next. In

Amicable Settlement Probable. The hearing of the case of Louis de Badai, who is charged, as stated in The Star of last evening, with forging the name of Mrs. Mary Hallenbeck to a check for \$576. was today postponed by Prosecutor Mullowny at the request of Gen. William Birney, counsel for defense, until Monday The bail in the case was reduced to \$800 by the court after a statement by Judge O'Donnell that the matter will be

amicably settled between the parties most directly interested in the course of a day If you want work read the want columns

WASHINGTON RATES ANALYZED

Judge Barnard's Decision Regarded as Judicial Blockade.

STOCK WATERING AND RATES

given before that body in January last by Professor Frank Parsons of the Boston University Law School on the subject of telephones and other public utilities has been considerably revised for the final publication and in its latest form it contains much new matter of interest to the people of the District, bearing as it does directly upon the controversy over the local telephone rates caused by the legislation of 1898. Professor Parsons testified before the commission that he thought it possible for a corporation to furnish a house or business 'phone in Washington for \$20 or \$35, unlimited. He went on as follows:

"One of the reasons why the Bell com-panies think they cannot furnish service at such rates is the state of their capital-ization. The water in their system is hard to deal with. For example, the New England Telephone Company (operating in Boston and other cities and towns of Massachusetts and New England) is capi-President Holbrook finds that the system could be duplicated for less than \$100 a line, there is an excess charge of \$10 or \$12 per'phone year. Then the general expenses salaries of managers and officers, and other office and general expenses, amount to a sum almost as great as the whole sum put down to operating expenses proper. For each subscriber's station in the New England Company the average receipts are \$58 per 'phone year: at least \$10 must be deducted on account of over capitalization; and \$5 or \$6 more on account of extion; and \$5 or \$6 more on account of ex-cessive office charges. The 'operating ex-penses' proper are stated at about \$11 per station and maintenance at \$24. The re-port does not state just what items go to make up this maintenance account and it is so out of proportion to the cost of main-tenance in public systems as to indicate that it is affected by the common corporation custom of charging up to maintenance large amounts that ought to go into the extension and improvement account. A maintenance charge that would duplicate the entire system in about four years is certainly very high. The probabilities are that an allowance of \$11 for average operating expenses per 'phone year, \$4 for general expenses, \$15 for maintenance including depreciation, and \$5 for interest, making a total of \$35 per year, constitute sufficient charges even in a very large Judge Barnard's Decision.

"I am aware that in Manning v. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company (28 Wash, Law Rep., 97), the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has held unconstitutional an act of Congress fixing maximum telephone charges in Washington at \$50 a year, with one telephone on a wire, \$40 with two telephones on a wire. \$30 with three telephones on a wire, and \$25 with four or more on the same wire (30 United States Statutes at Large, 537, 538, chap. 540, June 30, 1898), but a careful reading discloses sufficient evidence on the on when the case comes before the court of last resort, the supreme court of public opinion. The ground of decision was that the rates fixed by Congress were unreasonably low, the evidence being the testing and accounts of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company doing business in Washington. In 1898 the company had a little over 2,000 telephones in use. It had been receiving \$135 for a bususe. It had been receiving \$135 for a business 'phone and had averaged \$100 income for every 'phone in use. It was estimated that the new law would reduce the average receipts to \$47 per 'phone. The company was paying about \$20 per 'phone in interest and dividends and \$8.50 per 'phone to the Bell Telephone Company and the Western Electric for receivers and transmitters used by subscribers, drops on the switchboard in the central office and transmitters used by subscribers, drops on the switchboard in the central office and the use of patents the Bell company may hereafter acquire. It claimed an average annual working expense of \$71.20 per 'phone. The capitalization was \$470 per 'phone (\$100 bonds and \$370 stock). "Now, let us look at these items in the light of other facts stated in the opinion. The actual value of the plant was found to be \$441,436 as against \$950,000 capitalizabe \$441,436 as against \$950,000 capitalization, or less than \$220 real capital per 'phone instead of the \$470 of existing stock and bonds, making the fair capital charge not over \$10 per phone instead of \$20. But further, a very large part of the \$220 was due to the fact that the plant was not used anywhere year up to its on \$220 was due to the fact that the plant was not used anywhere near up to its capacity, and this in turn was probably due to the high rates maintained by the company. A large part of the capital outlay was for underground construction, putting in vitrified terra cotta ducts under asphalt pavements. The court said that 'the cost of additional ducts to provide for future growth of business is very trifling and it is in evidence that some three or four thousand subscribers could be served by cables to be drawn in the vacant ducts now mainto be drawn in the vacant ducts now maintained.' That is, the business could be doubled or trebled without more ducts and even further increase could be provided for at trifling expense. If the rates enacted by Congress had been put in execution ed by Congress had been put in operation, the subscription lists would doubtless have expanded greatly, and it is quite probable that the real capital per 'phone would have been speedily reduced to the neighborhood of \$100, or \$150 at most, in spite of the fact that Washington is a 'city of magnificent distances.' I know the judge doubted any substantial increase of st. scribers through lower rates, but the facts prove that the doubt was not well based. The following table presents a few of the facts bearing

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TELEPHONE CHARGES

people, or about three-fifths the size of Washington, there is an independent telephone company with rates of \$36 and \$48, on which 8 per cent dividends are made on a large body of stock all of which is water, as the bonds more than cover the value of the plant. With these rates, which are still too high, there is one subscriber in Rochester to each forty persons, showing that with anything approaching reasonable rates our people become large users of the telephone. Reduction Would Increase Business.

"Upon the facts here stated and the whole body of existing telephone data there is the strongest reason to believe that lowering the rates to the congressional level of \$25 to \$50 would very largely increase the number of subscribers, probably doubling the use of the telephone and perhaps trebling it within two or three years. The judge said that the court must take care not to intrench upon the authority of the law-making power, not to disregard the statute under consideration, unless 'it be unmistakably repugnant to the fundamental large. under consideration, unless 'it be unmistakably repugnant to the fundamental law.' Yet the court refused to consider the case on the basis of the probable increase of business and decided it upon facts relating to the preceding years under high rates. Suppose the law in Hungary establishing the zone system reducing rates 40 to 80 per cent had applied to a private system of rallways instead of a public system, and the railroads had brought the matter into court, claiming that the law confiscated the railroads had brought the matter into court, claiming that the law confiscated their property, saying that since they had only been making ordinary interest on their capital at the old rates they would surely make a loss on the new tariff averaging less than half the old one. The companies would have made out their case on the basis of existing rates and business, and the law would have been declared unconstitutional on the principle of this Washington decision, and yet the law was so far from unmistakably repugnant to the fundamental law against confiscation that the actual result of putting the law in operaactual result of putting the law in opera-tion was an increase of net earnings instead of a loss, as had been expected. It is not possible to foresee the effect of such a lowpossible to foresee the effect of such a low-ering of rates either in the railroad or the telephone field, wherefore the court can-not know that such a law as that relating to the Washington telephone is 'unmistak-ably' repugnant to the Constitution. The true plan in such a case is to enforce the law for a reasonable time until it becomes clear that the effect of the law is to de-prive the company of a reasonable return— clear as a matter of fact and not as a matclear as a matter of fact and not as a mat-ter of supposition or inference from more or less irrelevant data. Then the law may rightly be declared unconstitutional, and the company should have the right to col-lect from the government whatever dam-ages have been inflicted upon it by the said enforcement, but if upon fair and honest trial the law justifies itself it should be de-

trial the law justifies itself it should be de-clared in force.

"In the Wellman case (143 United States, 339) the Supreme Court of the United States clearly recognized the principle that the increase of business from lowered rates must be taken into account, and made this principle one ground for refus-ing to hold void a railway law of Michigan fixing maximum passenger rates at two ing to hold void a railway law of Michigan fixing maximum passenger rates at two cents a mile. In Indiana a statute fixing the rent of a telephone at not over \$3 a month, or \$36 a year, has been held valid, although the company in suit was charging \$11.16 a month or \$134 a year, and claimed it was only making reasonable profits and could not manage on \$36 a year. "To return to the Washington items. It is probable that the enforcement of the congressional rates would double or treble the business, and bring the real capital per phone down to \$100 or near it, thereby reducing capital charges from \$20 to \$5 or \$6 per phone.

seducing capital charges from \$20 to \$5 or \$6 per 'phone.
"The \$8.50 monopoly tribute to the Bell and Western Electric is almost wholly an unjustifiable charge under an agreement made years ago, under pressure of the fact that the Washington company, like those in most other American cities are really.

in most other American cities, are really subsidiary Bell interests, or branches of one big monopoly. An Absurd Claim. "The claim of \$71 per 'phone for working expenses is absurd in my judgment. Compare it with the working expenses of \$6.43 reported in this same city of Washington for the telephones of the widely scattered buildings connected with the Interior Department's exchange above mentioned, and the difference makes the \$71 claim incred-Remember that this same private telephone interest which now claims it. cannot reduce rates, because its \$100 of average receipts is only just enough to cover cost of working and capital charges, made a similar claim when the Department of the Interior asked for reduction six years ago, and yet when the government put in its own 'phones the service cost only \$10.25 for maintenance, operating cost, depreciation and interest, in place of the \$75 per 'phone formerly paid. The claim of the company in 1894 that it could claim of the company in 1887 that it could not reduce its charges of \$60 to \$125 for these 'phones has been conclusively proved erroneous, and there can be no doubt in the mind of anyone familiar with telephone data that its present claim is also erroneous. In Grand Rapids, as I have said, the Bell interest was charging \$36 to \$48, and claimed it could not reduce rates, and yet the people are now actually obtaining equally good service for \$3 a year residence, and \$18 for a business place, and a small surplus is realized even at these rates. Bell estimates are clearly unreliable. Considering the length of time the Bell companies have been in operation, they seem to know remarkably little about the business when it comes to reducing rates. "With the fine underground system established in Washington renairs and mauten. lished in Washington, repairs and maintenance should cost comparatively little, and the operating expenses are not very heavy —all lines go to the central station, where —all lines go to the central station, where one operator manages 100 lines, and the public stations in hotels, &c., are managed on the slot-machine plan instead of having paid attendants, as in Boston and many other cities. The \$71 I believe to be more than double the fair figure for working expenses. Companies have many ways of adjusting their accounts so as to show large expenses and small profits. It is a company to the state of the state o expenses and small profits. It is a com-mon thing to charge the cost of extensions and repairs to maintenance and ope ration. Sometimes quite ethereal expenses are put down in the material column. For example, last year in examining the ac-counts of the Boston gas companies, an item of \$15,000 for gas mains' was found to cover such expenses as \$1,200 to Mr. L.,' \$1,500 to Mr. M.,' &c., L. and M. being gas lobbyists at the state house. This year it is stated on the authority of one of the di rectors of another gas company that \$1, 000,000 is charged on the books of that company to an account that did not receive a dollar of the money, which was ab-stracted and used for illegitimate purposes. Corporation accounts are very unreliable affairs. And this Chesapeake and Potomac Company has had, without any unlawful abstraction of money, special opportunities

for its whole territory being \$2,650,000, and for Washington alone \$750,000. A small percentage of error in apportioning expenditures as between Washington and the outside territory of the company make a considerable difference in the Washington A Judicial Blockade.

of erroneously accounting. As to the capitalization and expenses in Washington-these special facilities arise from the fact

that Washington is only part of the terri-tory occupied by the company-the stock

"I believe the Manning decision was a judicial blockade of a just law-there was no reliable evidence that the congressional rates were too low, while, as the court admitted, there was evidence 'that in many cities in this country and also in Europe, telephone service is supplied by the government or by corporations at rates which appear to be less than those fixed by this act, and there is a vast amount of evidence not referred to in the case, which tends to show the unreliability of the company's claims and the fairness of the law. Nevertheless in view of the wellknown power of giant corporations to tan-gle a court with ex parte statistics, and

Children's Shoes at a Saving Tomorrow.

XFORD TIES FOR LADIES

At Interesting Prices.

We never attempt to undersell at the expense of quality. Our shoes are contracted for in quantities that enable us to quote the lowest possible price. Together with this lowest price we guarantee complete satisfaction and durability. Many of our styles are exclusive--and they represent high art in shoemaking. Here are some money-saving values for tomorrow:

Ladies' Oxford Ties, made of the finest Vici Kid Patent Leather-mannish lasts-and all the approved shapes of toe-thin soles for dress-all sizes and widths-as stylish and durable as any \$5 grades elsewhere.

Ladies' Oxford Ties—strictly hand-sewed—thin or heavy soles—Cuban heels—kid or patent leather tips— every pair warranted—no better val-ues elsewhere at \$3—Our price.....

Fine Black and Tan Kid Oxford Ties, made up in all the newest and shapeliest styles—all sizes and widths -regular \$2.50 qualities—Our price

We sell more Children's Shoes than any other shoe store in Washington—not because our prices are lowest—but because our qualities are best. Children's Dongola Shoes, in button and laced—spring heel—all sizes.....

Boys' and Girls' School Shoes—solid leather all through—best oak-tanned soles—built for running and romping—qualities that sell for \$2.00 elsewhere—Our price......

Patent Leather Shees—choice of laced or button-qualities that are dressy

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310 and 312 Seventh Street.

Located for the past seven years At 1222 F Street Northwest, IN ANNOUNCING ITS REMOVAL TO NEW QUARTERS IN THE BOND BUILDING.

Corner 14th Street and N. Y. Avenue, Monday, May 20, Also announces its adoption of the system of Branch Banks now being successfully operated in all large

cities of the United States. A BANK ACCOUNT MADE EASY.

CALL ON US. GET OND OF OUR HAND BANKS FREE KEEP IT AT YOUR HOME OR OFFICE. DROP INTO IT YOUR ODD PENNIES, NICKELS, DIMES OR QUARTERS. YOU HOLD THE BANK. WE HOLD THE KEY. BRING IN THE BANK ONCE A MONTH AND WE DEPOSIT THE CONTENTS

At 3 Per Cent.

THIS PLAN SIMPLIFIES THE PROPOSITION. Call at any time between 9:30 a.m. and 3 p.m. and procure the cornerstone to your financial fortune.

Drop a postal and our representative will call.

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Here are a quartet of special offerings which are beyond question the greatest values ever offered in Washington.

Men's Suits.

Choice of hundreds of Men's Sack Suits, in the very newest of this season's styles and patterns, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Worsteds and Cheviots and Blue Serges, including many of the popular Military and 'Varsity Sacks; have been \$13.50 and \$12.50; special price.....

Children's Suits.

Choice of about three hundred Short Pants Suits, in doublebreasted, Vestie and Sailor Blouse styles, in neat patterns of Tweeds, Cassimeres and Worsteds; have been \$4.00 to \$2.10 \$5.00 and good value, too, at those prices; special price

Men's Furnishings.

An excellent selection of the celebrated Eagle make of Negligee Shirts, with the non-shrinkable neckband, in White Madras and the newest patterns and colors, including the latest \$1.00 Blues and Oxblood shades—a better shirt than \$1.25 will purchase elsewhere—for only..... French Balbriggan Underwear, specially well made silk fac-

ings, patent gussets and reinforced in all usually weak places, the same quality is sold everywhere at 75c. and 59c. 85c.; special price.....

The new STRAW HATS for Men and Boys are ready, every proper style, in every reliable quality, is here. Good ones as low as 50c. Others at 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00, all guaranteed better values than the same amount will purchase in any other store in Washington.

CHERY & MORAN CO.,

The Men's Store.

811 Pa. Ave. N. W.

Pathetic and Humorous. "After making this statement regarding

clear, clean, certain and complete solution

the Manning case, I submitted to President Holbrook of the Massachusetts Telephone Company the question of the credibility of the \$71 charge for working expenses under Washington conditions. His reply was that the said claim was not only absurd, but pathetic, and not only pathetic, but humorous—pathetic that a claim nearly three times the reasonable figures should known power of giant corporations to tangle a court with ex parte statistics, and claim protection against possible loss, it seems to me it would be wise to provide in such acts that the law shall be enforced for a year or two under a guarantee that government would make good any whether in cities larger or smaller or the same size as Washington, induce far larger, whether in cities larger or smaller or the same size as Washington, induce far larger accompaniment of low prices in cities navington, such larger use being found as an ecompaniment of low prices in cities havington, such larger use being found as an ecompaniment of low prices in cities navington, such larger use being found as an ecompaniment of low prices in cities havington, such larger use being found as an ecompaniment of low prices in cities havington, such larger use being found as an ecompaniment of low prices in cities havington, such larger use being found as an ecompaniment of low prices in cities having the provided of the constitution of the public of the public of the public of the public, or eise that the law shall be enforted for a year or two under a guarantee that the government would make good any deficit read to for a year or two under a guarantee that the government would make good any deficit read to for a year or two under a guarantee that the government would make good any deficit read to for a year or two under a guarantee that the government would make good any deficit read to for a year or two under a guarantee that the law shall be enforted the the law shall be enforted the make the same size as Washington, with wires largely understoom the government. In Rochester, a city of 102,000 that the government of the public of the constitution to be useful to the public of the constitution to be useful to the public of the constitution to be void, the law must be unmistable to the public of the year of of the

\$13.50 per 'phone, which is due to the necessity of their building old-fashined and worn-out plants entirely over. They are obliged to pay \$4 a year royalty on each 'phone, \$2 extra on taxes per 'phone, owing to the fact that to the fact that they are stocked and bonded at \$300 a phone; whereas \$100 would rebuild, and in an entirely modern would rebuild, and in an entirely modern way, their entire system. A capital charge of \$12 in excess is therefore put against each 'phone. In other words (taking all the facts into account), the New England Company is handicapped to the extent of about \$31 a 'phone.' As the New England Company averages \$58 per 'phone, this opinion of President Holbrook would indicate \$26.50 as the normal average charge for that company's exchanges, which more than confirms my own estimates stated

Invited to Speak for the Bar. Assistant Attorney General James M Beck has been invited to speak for the American bar and to propose the toast of the bench and bar of England at the dinner which the Hardwicke Society of London, the oldest law society of the inns of court, will give June 5 in London to Mr. Labori, the eminent French advocate who defended Dreyfus two years ago. Mr. Beck, who responded at the dinner given last summer in London by the bar of England to that of America, also has been invited to respond to a toast at the dinner of the American Society of London on the next Fourth of July.

THE SYSTEM'S SEWERAGE. Necessity of Keeping It in Perfect

Are You a Salaried Man?

If so, you are only human and liable to be

Might Lose Your Job.

Must Die Eventually.

Will Be Aged Some Day,

and anyway OUGHT to save a part of your ears-

ings weekly. You have probably been intending

Laid Off.

If You Live,

Sick.

Working Order. CONSTIPATION THE CAUSE OF INTERNAL SEWER-GAS POISONING, INVOLVING ALL THE VITAL ORGANS DON'T NE-

GLECT THE FIRST SYMPTOMS. When a sewer is clogged-The sewage backs up, overflows and poisons

whole neighborhood. If the sewage of the body is regularly remove t means healtn. If it is retained it means dis

If your digestion is bad, stomach full of decaying refuse, don't allow it to stay there, nor vio lently eject it. Force is folly as long as the liver can be made lively and things set right in a nice, gentle, quiet, positive, natural way by using Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the ideal laxative. Buy and try Cascarets today. You'll find that it's what they do, not what we say they'll do, that will please you. All druggists, 10c., 25c. or 50c., or by mail for price. Send for booklet and free sample. Address the Sterling Remedy Co.,

Chicago; Montreal, Can., or New York. This is the CASCARET tablet.
Every tablet of the only genuine
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22d and P n.w.
32d and M sts.
32d and O sts.
Woodward & Lothrop.
Kann's.
14th and H n.w.
912 Fa. ave. n.w.
6th and B n.w.
8th and F sts.
City P. O.
Evening Star bidg.

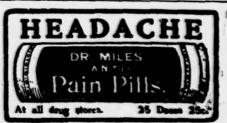
Evening Star bldg. HOTELS. National. Gordon.
9th and E. Cap. etc.
7th and H sts. n.e.
Wharf, foot 31th.
U. S. Capitol.
U. S. Navy Yard.
All Govt. Depts.

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Short Term, Usually

Tourist-"How long does the sheriff hold ffice in this county?"